NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND NASSAU STS

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Volume XXXII No. 98

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broom NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway, opposite New York

WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hole, East Lynne-John Wapps, Matinee at 11/2 o'Clock. OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway .- THE ENCHANTRESS. DODWORTH HALL, 806 Breadway, Professor Hartz will Perform His Miracles L'Escanateon and His Paint Stroing Bird.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street and Fourth avenue - Mrs. Prosser's Shakspenian and Pourtest Rese

IRVING HALL, Irving place.—Mr. KENNEDT'S SECON SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. 595 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel-in their Ethiopian Enterainments, Marcing, Dancing and Bullesques.—The Black Cook.—Rud Perper raken from Casta Diva.

ERLLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 739 Broadway, opposite the New York Hotel, -In Their Son is, Danges, Ecores Frictises, Bullet Troops, Ac. -Cinden-Leon - Madagasca Ballet Troops—Norga—The Tro Doves. PIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 We frenty-fourth street.—Grippin & Christet's Ministrees. Remoperar Ministrees, Balcados, Burlesques, &c.—Ti Balcados Googs—La Brigandians.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—Controlling. Magno Minstrust. Borlesques, Baller Divertissement. 4c.—An Irishman in Greece.

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway—IX a Variety of Li and Laughable Estertainments.—La Statue Comique

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN M. THE BUNYAN TABLEAUX, Union Hall, corner Twenty-third street and Broadway, at TX.—MOYING M no for THE PILGRIN'S PROGRESS—BIXTY MAGNIFIC BOSMES. Mathree Wednesday and Saturday at 30 clock.

GREAT EUBOPEAN CIRCUS, corner of DeKalb an Fulton avenues, Brooklyn. —CROCKETT'S DEN OF WILD LION SENSATIONAL ACTS, &C.

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LOCUTIES DALLY, Open from S A. M. till 10 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers will please bear in mind that in order to have their advertisements properly classified they should be sent in before half-past eight o'clock in the evening.

THE MEWS.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yes

terday evening, April 7.
In England the parliamentary opposition to the Derby ministry is determined to assall the new reform bill in a ministry is determined to assail the new reform bill in a most vigorous manner in the Commons. They expect to carry an adverse test resolution, which will, if accomplished, decide the fate of the Cabinet.

United States bonds rated at 77 in Frankfort. The Paris Bourse was flat with rentes at 66 francs.

Our special correspondence by mail from Berlin embraces a variety of very interesting news matter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mexican advices, dated at Vera Cruz, March 22, say that the liberals were only awaiting the arrival of art lery to assault the town. General Diaz was attacking Pyobia, having driven the garrison within the plaza.

Our Havana correspondence is dated April 3. Three
frigates of the Spanish South Pacific fleet with Admira

Nunez commanding in person had arrived at Santiago de Cuba. The causes given for this movement are conflict. cuba. The causes given for this movement are conflicting. The most important and probably the most reliable to that Admiral Nunez is en route for Washington to represent Spain in the peace Congress proposed by Mr. Boward. The steamer R. R. Cuyler was said to have been captured by the frigate Guona and brought to Santiaco.

Advices from Hayti report that Nissage Saget ha assumed the reins of government and all was quiet.

By way of Havana we have intelligence in detail of
the last news from British Honduras. The Anglo-Indian war difficulty was at an end, so far as actual were concorned, but considerable excitement of a very unbealthy character prevailed in the colony. The mahogany cutting influence of England was on the wane

mahogany cutting influence of England was on the want towards a complete disappearance. American enter-prize by settlement and the agricultural development of the territory were equally needed. Our Southern letters recite the political situation in Wirginia, North Carolina and Georgia. In Virginia the railroads need reconstructing more than anything else. A negro has been nominated for Mayor of Lynchburg-A full account of the needed. A full account of the negro celebration on the 3d instan Richmond is given. In North Carolina complaints of the lasiness of the negroes are general. In Georgia the restore the State. The negroes are doing better than heretofore, and are relapsing into the old system of

flooded districts of the Southwest will be found elsewhere, giving thrilling pictures of the desolation cause

Governor Worth, of North Carolina, and Governo Orr, of South Carolina, are at Charleston in conference with General Sickles. The utmost accord exists amon ral Scott, commanding at Charleston, has advised

the freedmen not to be so violent in the demands supposed rights. He refers to the street car riots.

supposed rights. He refers to the street car riots.

An enthusiastic Conservative Union Convention was held in Chattanooga, Tennesse, on Saturday, at which give hundred negroes and three bundred white people were present. Conservative resolutions were adopted.

Governor Fenton has prepared his message vetoing the bill to increase the fare on the Central Railroad, and it Will be sent jate the Separe to-day.

A sermon was presented by Dr. Cheever last ever the Church of the Puritans, on national and inopportunities and the neglect of them. He took the text Luke nineteenth chapter and forty-fourth verse, and the principal portion of his discourse was directed to the justice and necessity of universal suffrage. He condemned in very strong terms the adoption of a system of expediency instead of principle by the national Legis lature A special sermon was preached in Trinky church, Broadway, by the Rev. O. H. Duttoe, and a collection made on behalf of the Midnight Mission. Rev. Henry Blanchard delivered a lecture on amusements at the Church of the Resurrection, in Brooklyn.

The Excise law was very generally observed yesterday all the roughs and hard drinkers having temporarily mi grated to Jersey.

Monzani, the burglar, who was killed by a policeman in Williamsburg recently, in addition to the orimes heretofore laid to his charge, is said to have poisoned his wife's family because they caught him trying to steal

An affray occurred in Albany last night, in which their sewing machine. man named McLaughlin was shot and probably mortally wounded by another named Ellis. A third, named Bathrie, was fired upon but escaped unharmed. Ellis

and is increasing. Two thousand are idle or engaged with the strikers, and all the mines in Morris county have suspended work. The strikers obtain credit at the they have heretofore done, but it is only be cause the dealers are afraid to refuse them. No dis urbance has occurred as yet, but trouble is seriously

George W. Holden was prosecuted at White Plains recently by a Mrs. Youmans, for baving offered her his seat on a Hudson River Railroad car, and other "out rageous conduct." A verdict was rendered for defend-

A confidence man has recently been swindling the under various names. Nothing more is heard of the riot in Luzerne county

The fires produced by the great colliery explo Virginia are still burning, and it is believed they canno

be extinguished inside of three weeks.

San Francisco merchants have purchased vessels for the purpose of running an opposition line of steam-ships to New York by way of Panama. Arizona Territory has been visited by a flood and Art-

A fight with Indians occurred at the Mowry mine in

Arizona recently, in which the Indians lost five warriors killed. A nephew of Senator Buckalew was danger An express passenger train on the Pennsylvania Cen

yesterday by five cross-ties and a rall which were laid across the track. Four employes on the road were la-jured, one of them probably fatally, but none of the passengers were wounded. A man was arrested near the scene of dieaster who confessed to having placed the obstructions in the way.

The Canadian Parliament is proregued until the 16th

Influence of the Telegraph Upon the Ex changes and Financial Operations of the

Electric telegraphs, and particularly those ocean telegraphs which connect continents and nations, are producing a remarkable revolution in foreign exchanges and in monetary affairs generally. We see, however, only the beginning of the great change which must be produced within a few years. For example, hould a gentleman in London want money at once from his business house, friends or agent in New York to make some purchase or to enter into some business transaction promis-ing tempting profits, or if he wishes to travel on the Continent and needs it for that purpose he immediately telegraphs, and the same day or next morning he is informed that so many thousand dollars in gold have been deposited with bankers here having London connections The banking house in England is notified of the fact at the same time, and he is enabled to draw the money. This may all be done in a day or even within a few hours. Before telegraphic communication was established through the Atlantic cable a person in such circumstances would have been compelled to wait nearly a month for the funds he required In the meantime he might have lost the opportunity of using the money profitably or agreeably. The amount would have been sent, pro-Suppose exchange were against New York, as it generally is, say two per cent above par-he mission of ten thousand in this way. If the gold were to be shipped, which is a very inconvenient mode of transmitting funds, the freight and insurance would amount to nearly the same. Then there is the use of the money and the interest on it, which would be lost to the parties during the delay. Now, as we have said, the telegraph remedies and changes all this, and gives a person who happens to be in Europe as much and as ready a control over his money in New York as if he were at home and that without having to pay bankers or exchange dealers for handling it. We mention London and New York by way of illustration but our remarks apply also to other com mercial and financial centres connected by telegraph.

The time is not far off, probably when bills of exchange between this country and Europe, and even between other parts of the world, will be as unnecessary as between New York and Philadelphia. The business in these has been an immense and a very profitable one to the bankers, and particularly to those of London. British capitalists have made London the financial and great exchange centre of the world, and consequently have made all nations tributary to their wealth. By a skilful and well established system they keep the course of exchange in favor of England. It is not so by accident, but from able management. The Bank of England and all the great capitalists, as well as the government, keep this object constantly in view; for it is an immense power and brings vast wealth. One of the earliest and ablest British financiers, Sir Thomas Gres ham, laid down the policy which has been pursued ever since. He induced Edward the Sixth to furnish him with the means of turning exchange in favor of London as between that city and Antwerp. By the use of a comparatively small sum, but by using it every day secretly and skilfully, he was able in a short space of time to raise the exchange on London from sixteen shillings Flemish for the pound sterling to twenty-two shillings. By this he was enabled to discharge the debt of a hundred and eight thousand pounds which the King owed at Antwerp. He knew well, as all British statesmen and financiers have known since, the immense value of having exchange in favor of England. The same great man recommended Queen Elizabeth to depart from the practice of her pre-decessors in negotiating loans abroad and to secure them for the capitalists at home, thus preventing a drain of money from the country to pay interest and making her own subjects more interested in the stability of the government. But with regard to exchange, which the English have had the wisdom to make so much

from, that will soon become in a great measure

a thing of the past. The telegraph, as we have

said, is doing away with that. Hereafter it will not be so much the able management of capital in one particular locality that will give control over the exchanges and financial operations of the rest of the world-that control of power will be found in the amount and value of the productions of a country. England, which has nearly reached the limit of production, will find by and by that her money power is gone, notwithstanding her abundant cheap pauper labor. The United States, with resources almost boundless and more various than those of any other country, and with vast population that is intensely active and very inventive, must become shortly independent of the influence of foreign capital. In a word, the old artificial state of things will have to give way to that which is real and substantial.

The telegraph is destined to produce similar revolution in commerce. Merchants making shipments of produce or goods used to wait a long time for advices by mail from their correspondents, and all their calculations and transactions were made consequently in accordance with the delay. Now the mer chant in Liverpool knows of a shipment o cotton to him at New Orleans the same day it is made; the merchant at New York knows instantly a cargo of merchandise is shipped to him in Europe, and it will not be long before the merchants trading in and with China and India will hear of the rich freights coming to them even before the vessels have weighed anchor. Of course their transactions in having bills discounted and in the conduct of their business generally will necessarily undergo a great change. Everything will be quickened and vivified; credits and discounts will be done away with in a great measure, and money will be turned over three or four times where it used to be turned over once. The telegraph will tend to equalize values over all the world. The numerous intermediate agents who heretofore have absorbed most of the profits of commerce will be dispensed with, and the producer and consumer will be brought much nearer each other. Such are some of the extraordinary changes that are about to be made. It may take some time to revolutionize the old established system of business, but we shall soon begin to see and feel the change that is inevitable.

Speech of General Sickles.

The late speech (which we publish to-day) Second Southern Military District, before the Charleston Board of Trade, is the speech, as the intelligent reader will perceive, of an officer who understands his position and responsibilities, the work before him and the people with whom he has to deal. Upon one very important matter his assurances and opinions cannot fail to do good. We refer to what he said of Northern public sefi-imout regarding the South, and "the true intent and meaning" of these reconstruction laws of Congress. These measures, he says, "have not been adopted with any purpose of retaliation or hostility, nor to impede or impair the pros-perity and welfare of the South;" that the cople of the North do not desire to maintain a nilitary government anywhere in this country; but that, while they desire on the one hand to secure the emancipated blacks under the new order of things, they desire at the same time to bring the two races South into harmonious relations, not only in view of the interests of the nation at large, but in view of "the great and substantial blessings that must follow to the people of the South." "It is in this sense and with these hopes," says General Sickles, "that, so far as my duties are concerned, these acts of Congress will be executed." The line of policy thus marked out is the true one : and we are gratified to believe that it will be purbut by all the other district commanders in the South. Accordingly we anticipate no more trouble in this work of Southern reconstruction, but a harmonious execution of the laws and an early restoration of every State concerned to Congress and to a new era of material development, social order and general

Growth of Brooklyn.

The rapidity with which Brooklyn is being built up is really wonderful. A quarter of century ago it was little more than a good sized village, and now it is the third city in the Union. It has an opera house, theatres, a park and a Common Council which supports iobs so that it possesses all the elements of civilization. If it continues to progress in the same ratio for the next ten years it may even dispute with us our metropolitan pre-eminence. Jersey City and Hoboken are also making rapid strides in population and wealth, with a prospect of still greater progress, from the fact that thousands of acres of its swamp lands are now being reclaimed by capitalists. This will prove a vast additional area for building. manufacturing and agricultural purposes. Owing to the narrow conformation of our and the difficulty of getting up town with any degree of comfort much of the population which we might get will necessarily continue to flow in these other directions. They are more convenient to Wall street and other business centres, and as commercial men have no time to lose they naturally choose the neighorhoods which are most easily accessible. It is obvious that unless increased facilities of up-town travel are provided the growth of our city will be entirely arrested in favor of that of our sister cites. Something must be done, and that speedily; otherwise we shall have constantly increasing taxes without a proportionate increase of population to assist in defraying the burden of them.

Booth's Diary.

It appears that on Saturday last Judge Advocate General Holt, Hon. John A. Bingham and E. C. Carrington, District Attorney, had a long interview with the Attorney General of the United States on the case of John H. Surratt, whose trial comes on at the present term of the fourt, before which he is to appear. His counsel, it further appears, have filed a petition for the issue of a writ commanding Judge Holt to produce the diary of Booth, which is in his possession! And It is conectured that this was the subject of the aforesaid official consultation among the government counsel. The Hon. BeniButler would have us believe that Booth's diary, when brought to light and duly inspected, will disclose some terrible things; but Butler, when brought to the test of making good his charges and insinuations in this matter, will most likely make of them another Big Bethel or Fort Fisher Assoo. Nevertheless Booth's

diary, although "written after the fact," and other testimony looked for in the Surratt trial, will doubtless give to it much of the interest of a new case.

Yesterday's cable news relating to the situa tion of affairs in Europe and the continued prospects of peace cannot be said to be re ssuring. The Luxemburg question after al es not appear to be settled. Holland is evidently in a strait between two. With Napoleon alling in one direction and Bismarck pulling it another, the position of the little kingdom is enything but enviable. The Duchy of Luxemburg formed part of the now obsolete German Confederation, and the King of Holland, in virue of his title of Grand Duke of said Duchy, was entitled to a seat in the old German Diet. Luxemburg, concerning which the present difficulty has arisen, is a fortified frontier town tuated in the Duchy of the same name. Since the close of the late German war Count Bismarck has rather imperiously insisted, without any regard to the wishes or interests of Holland, that the Duchy, with all that appertains to it, should form part of the North German Confed eration, and be specially under the control of Prussia. Napoleon, on the other hand, has very naturally encouraged Holland in her not unreasonable opposition to such demands, and more recently, it appears, has proposed or actually entered into arrangements by which the Fortress of Luxemburg should be permanently ceded to France. Some hitch, it is manifest, has taken place in the proceedings. I few days ago, it was announced that the negotiations had been suddenly stopped. Yesterday's telegram informed us that the Emperor was hesitating to release Holland from her engagements. Luxemburg, it is clear, is the take which is being immediately played for. Holland cannot retain it but with the joint consent of Prussia and France. Whether Holland will be allowed to retain it, in the character of a neutral, or whether the rightful ownership will be determined by a recourse to arms remains to be seen.

In Great Britain the Reform Leagues ar mustering their strength quietly, but with great efficiency, for a grand contest with the aristocracy at the polls during a general election. A cable telegram informs us that the Parliamentary liberals and radicals, under the lead of Mr. Gladstone, have resolved to give the Derby Reform bill, lately expounded by Mr. Disraeli in the House of Commons, a most determined opposition, and bring the question to a test vote division as soon as possible. They are, it is said, confident of obtaining a majority adverse to the Cabinet, in which case Earl Derby will tender his resignation as Premier to th Queen. This event will most likely lead to a general election, by dissolution of the Parlin ment, all over the three kingdoms, and a gen eral election held just at the present moment may induce political results of a character most serious for England. The general debate on

the Reform bill commences this day.

Moanwhile, what with complications of a warlike character in the West, and complications of a much more serious character in the Rast, it is not much to be wondered at that the far-seeing and the interested should begin to tremble, and that distrust should make itself manifest in political and financial circles. How Napoleon must detent this ill-timed and apparently ill-starred Exposition!

Floods in the South-Duty of the General

The Mississippi valley has recently been the scene of fearful devastation. Our special corespondence from the South gives some vivid pen and ink sketches of the results of the late ods which have broken the levees at various points of the river and covered thousands of the country, reducing the inhabitants to des titution and depriving us of vast crops of these staples. In the State of Louisians alone two millions of acres were submerged during the past winter, and thus rendered wholly unproductive. This region of country raised in 1860 over sixteen millions' worth of sugar, early six millions' worth of molasses, two millions' worth of cotton, and six millions worth of corn-thirty million dollars' worth in all. The internal revenue tax upon this amount of cotton, sugar and molasses, if raised last year, would be eight millions of dollar When we consider that this loss in productive ness and revenue refers only to one section of one State we can imagine what the total loss in the great Mississippi valley must be. The commerce of the country cannot afford to los this contribution to its prosperity, even to the extent of one year's crop, and some measures should be immediately adopted to repair the damage to the broken and dilapidated levees and the government should look to some pre ventive in this matter of periodical riparias overflow. The levees hitherto constructed were rude embankments of earth and logs, occasionally protected by imperfect masonry which offered little or no resistance to th force of the current at certain points where it poured with immense power at regular periods of the year with almost scientific precision and absolutely no resistance at all to the attacks of rats, crayfish, and the thousand other animals known as "borers," which are the ost fruitful causes of crevasses in all embankments on a water front. During the war these levees were entirely neglected; some were employed as batteries and some altogether destroyed by the vicinitudes of war. Before 1860 they were kept in partial repair by State appropriations and by the planters themselves. It is unnecessary to say that the Southern people have no capital now to restore them, no State taxes coming in from the devastated lands to assist in such a work, and they are therefore dependent upon the general government or Northern capital to rebuild the levees and save their millions of acres from pernetual waste. It is pretty evident that the old style structures are neither permanent nor economical. The absolute need on the Mississippi river is a succession of impervious fron dikes to resist the pressure of the floods at certain known points where crevasses periodically occur. These would be proof against the force of the current, and would effectually defy the encroachment of all

While the extent of human misery involved in these late calamities by flood in the South calls forth all our sympathies and claims our sid for the sufferers—and how sad the calamity is we are tersely told by our Memphis cor respondent, who says "reconstruction and military districts are unthought of; widespread destitution and misery are everywhere

apparent, and demand every thought, sympaa case of individual suffering. It is a matter of national interest which should not be overlooked. It therefore behooves Congress when it assembles again to make an appropriation for this purpose, at least to the extent which the State of Louisiana has asked for, upon the guarantee of the government swamp lands. Northern capitalists, too, might apply their money to less profitable as well as less gene-

The Increase of the French Army and Navy. Our correspondence from the naval port of Rochefort, published yesterday morning, presents some interesting details of the progress of Napoleon's plans for the increase of the French navy. In that quiet little out of the way port, to which few travellers ever find their way, and where, therefore, the operations in the navy yard can be conducted on a large scale without attracting any general attention, it appears that six new vessels, four iron-clads and two wooden vessels, together with a transport for the accommodation of two thousand horses, are in process of construction and in tended to be completed during the present year. In the yards of Cherbourg, Brest and L'Orient the same activity prevails, and it is evident that Napoleon has some grand design in view, for the accomplishment of which he nerceives the necessity of an addition to his navy of a considerable number of the class and character of vessels which are in process of construction in these yards.

At the same time the project for the reorganization of the army, a plan which virtually makes France a nation of soldiers, increasing her army to one million two hundred thousand men, is being pushed by the government in the Corps Legislatif, and by the aid of the large government majority in that body will undoubtedly become a law. When this is done with a powerful pavy and an armed nation Napoleon will be prepared to commerce his practical operations for the greater development of the power, for the greater aggrandizement of territory and the greater military and naval glory of France Precisely what these projects are the progress of events only can

The questions of the annexation of certain territory to France have already assumed positive form, and relative to the latter strong and significant "feelers" have been thrown out by the government press in Paris. But it would be on a par with bringing out a park of artillery to slaughter a flock of quails to make all these immense military and naval preparations for the conquest of Beigium Prussia could not seriously object to the incorporation into French territory of a kingdom the larger majority of whose subjects are French in their language and manners and medes of life and thought; and England, who stood quietly with folded hands and looked calmly on at the despoilment of Denmark would certainly not be disposed to oppose the Emperor in this; and none of the other nations of Europe would have any serious, practical cause or disposition for interference in the matter. The Emperor is unquestionably presaring for weightier and more probable contingencies. France chafes under the rapidly developing nationalisation of Germany, and peror is sore still at the thought of his having been outwitted by Biamarck; and in France the universal feeling prevails that after the close of the Exhibition the Emperor will be disposed to call Prussia to account for her unexpected successes and the results of the last

mer's war. It is questionable, however, whether in such an event the martial spirit of France could now be sufficiently wrought up to make the French people willing to bear the sacrifices that it ways and telegraphs and the development of national industry, the growth of the manufacturing interest and the increased importance of much more practical nation than formerly-not so eager for military glory, but more inclined pursue the peaceful path of industry on the road to material wealth. The army reorganisation scheme now before the legislative body, and which virtually converts France into nation of soldiers, which creates an army of twelve hundred thousand men without any apparent particular cause therefor, is encountering great opposition among the people of France—creating not merely a vague disquietude, but a positive demonstration on their part, which, if it becomes too formidable, may cause the Emperor to abandon or at leas seriously modify, his military projects.

A petition has been transmitted to the Emperor, signed by nearly two hundred heads of families in a single little commune, protesting against this enormous increase of the army at time when France is menaced by nobody. This petition clearly sets forth the griefs and sufferings of the rural population, upon whom the burdens of the conscription fall with their heaviest force. Fields left unoultivated for want of hands to till them, the work nearly all done by old men and girls and women, are some of the results of the terrible conscription, which takes from the farm and the workbench the very flower, the bone and sinew of France. and makes it a burden and an expense instead of a means of valuable productive industry. A correspondent who has recently been travelling through the agricultural districts of

the centre of France informs us that

everywhere, among all classes of society, the me for the increase of the army is excessively unpopular, and that its conception and development have done more toward diminishing the popularity of the imperial government throughout France than any and all Its other acts combined since the establishment of the empire. Such petitions as the one referred to might be obtained by the thousand, with hun-dreds of thousands of signatures attached to them, but for the fear which the repressive system has inspired in France, particularly among the rural population—the fear of offend ing the government by opposing its plans—the fear of offending the Prefect and the Mayor. who represent the government and exercithe immediate surveillance over them. The French have always been treated by their government as a nation of children, and they still feel and follow in the leading strings. This army organization scheme, however, see have awakened them more than any which the government has ever attempted to put into ractical operation to the necessity of opposition and complaint, and it may be yet that the pressure against it will be so strong that the mperor may see the necessity of seriously

The Last Fatal Delinquency. old truism that "a man convinced

will aptly apply to those old, unreconstructed democratic Bourbons, North and South, trained in the constitutional fallacies of Calhoun. The Charleston Mercury, for example, in a late issue, contends that as long as the old national mocratic party followed its Southern leaders it was all right, but that when it began to make compromises it began to lose ground, and that "Its last fatal delinquency was its refusal at the Charleston Convention (1860) to give a pledge to support the decision of the preme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case," and that " this broke up the party, produced the election of Mr. Lincoln and brought on the war." But this is a mistake. The "last fatal delinquency" of the democratic party was that Dred Scott decision itself, with its shocking declaration that under constitution a negro in the United States "has no rights which a white man is bound to respect." It was that decision, with its sweeping concessions of power to the institution of slavery, that brought the Northern "squatter sovereignty" democracy to the ultimatum of a rupture at Charleston, and destroyed the power of the Supreme Court as a political party machine. The consequences, we dare say, will its approaching judgment upon the pending Mississippi application for an injunction against these Southern reconstruction laws of Corgress. The "last fatal delinquency" of mocratic party, we hold, was the foolish attempt to reverse in the Supreme Court upon political issues the judgments of the sovereign people. Southern rebellion, subjugation, revolution and reconstruction have followed, and another experiment in the shape of a Dred Scott decision will result in the reconstruction of the Court itself.

Strikes and Riots.

We published yesterday some very threatening accounts of riots in Penusylvania, and some anticipated disturbances to-day in New Jersey, arising out of strikes on the part of laborers in the mining districts, and an attempt on the part of the strikers to coerce the men working for wages less than those prescribed by the malcontents. Movements of this kind cannot be too severely condemned. While labor is undoubtedly entitled to its due reward, violence and breaches of the public peace are not the proper methods to secure it. The principal cause of labor strikes may be found in the tendency of people to flock to large cities and overcrowded communities in search of work while there is really plenty to be had in a thousand places remote from the great centres of trade and manufacture: For instance, while unemployed labor is disposed to become clamorous from time to time in our large cities, and complaints of the insufficiency of sugas to meet the demands of high prices frequently lead to serious embarrassments in trade and conflicts between employees and employers, there is abundance of work to do in the country, where, in many cases, the production of the necessaries of life is greatly diminished for the want of labor to cultivate the soil. One-half the farm lands of the country are at the present time lying waste, which, with a suffitient number of laborers, could be made to yield rich and profitable crops. The concentration of labor in large centres, therefore, is a mistake from which the working classes themselves are the greatest sufferers.

OUT OF THE FRYING PAN INTO THE FIRE-General Santa Anna-in abandoning the cause of the Maxican Liberals, and in going over to Maximilian at this late hour of the emp If the old General must be engaged in some revolutionary plot there is a better opening

"WAITING FOR SOMETHING TO TURN UP"-The ts investigations and adjourned till the 1st of

ANOTHER YETO FROM GOVERNOR FENTON.

The Vote of the Central Railread Pare Bill Prepared and to be Sent to the Senate Te-Day.

Increase their rate of fare. This is positive. The document was prepared on Saturday and would have been sent in on that day had not the Senate adjourned half as hour before the usual time.

CONSERVATIVE UNION CONVENTION IN CHATTAMOOGA. TEN M.

CHATTANOGIA, April 6, 1867.

The Conservative Union County Convention was held to-night to elect delegates to the State Convention, without distinction of race or color. It was the largest and most cuthus usite meeting held here for five years. About five bundred colored and three hundred white people were present. The officers of the meeting are all the original Union men, and the speakers the same. The Convention was addressed by W. T. Leicher, one of the leading colored citizens, who just before the adjournment said, if he was fit to vote he was fit to sit on a jury ment said, if he was fit to rote he was fit to ait on a jury and hold office. He had been told that the conservatives were hostile to the colored man. What he heard to-night set him to thinking of going to read, study and

Resolutions were adopted in favor of the return to the constitution, to oppose Governor Brownlow, in favor of a more liberal school bill, and the economical adminisration of the government.

SALUTARY ADVICE TO THE FREEDM

CHARLESTON, April 6, 1867. General Scott, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for this State, has issued a circular letter to the freedmen, deprecating the violent assertion of their supposed rights, and urging them to have recourse to the touris for redress for wrongs. The letter refers to the secont street car disturbance.

HEWS FROM ARIZONA

Great Damage by the Floods -- An Indian Attacks (co. April 6, 1887.

Late advices received from Arisona Territory report great damage by the floods. Arisona City has been inundated and several houses washed away.

The Apache Indians had attacked the men in charge of the Mowry Mins, killed one and wounded several. Occar Buckalew, nephew of United States Sonator Buckalew, was dangerously wounded. Five Indians were killed and a number wounded. The savages were well armed with gune and rifes.

ELECTION FOR MAYOR OF LOUISVILLE.

LOUSVILLE, Ky., April 7, 1867. Philip Tomppert, independent democrat, was re-lected Mayor yesterday by 2,018 majority. The total elected Mayor yesterd rote polled was 9,072.

HEW ORLEARS RACES.

The spring meeting of the Metalrie Jockey Club opened to-day under very favorable auspices. The weather was fine, the track in good order and an unusually large